WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1893.

TWO CENTS.

I certainly expected to find that letter from Chicago. But I certainly will hear from him tomorrow without doubt. I told him particu-larly to answer it immediately. However, we will have to wait until I hear from him. I was

talking to my mother this morning, and she mentioned Mr. Campbell Carrington, a lawyer here who gets all the divorces through in Wash-

ington, and he is a smart man, and he is one of those lawyers who don't care what he does to

get a case through when he gets ready. While I am waiting to hear from my Chicago man I will go tomorrow morning the first thing to see Mr. Carrington immediately. And my mother said she had not the slightest doubt but

on two occasions. The address, No. 2201 13th street, was the home of Marton Appleby.

The defense contended that this setter, while nexcusable as coming from a married man,

indicated no hostile intention against his wife, it being contended by them that Schneider mercly intended to assure Miss Lightfoot that he desired a legal separation from his wife, but

the government contended that, in it was

shown to be Schneider's real motive, the re-

POINTS IN THE TESTIMONY.

Schneider in testifying in his own behalf at

oached her on the evening of the shooting

instrument. The revolver found near Frank Hamlink was shown to have been thrown there by Schneider himself as he ran away from the

scene of shooting, and the great preponderance

one or two thousand people and the jury's verdict was conveyed to them by a man who

and the perspiration flowed from his asher features. Counsel at once gave notice of a mo-

tion for a new trial, which motion on the 7th

of the following month was overruled. Schnei-der was asked if he had anything to say why

the sentence of death should not be pronounce

A STABILING SCENE.

Then occurred one of the most startling

scenes ever witnessed in this or any other

court. The convicted man, with an exclama-

tion of rage, sprang from the chair and, raising

it above his head, attempted to brain the dis-trict attorney. In an instant he was grappled

by Bailiff's Springman and Joyce and thrown back in the chair. He struggled for several

minutes before he was overcome, cursing and swearing and making every effort to free him-

self. Finally, at the suggestion of Judge Brud-ley, he was handcuffed and firmly held in his chair. After he had somewhat recovered him-self the handcuffs were removed and he was held up between the two officers while the sen-tence of death was propositioned against him

moval of his wife by violence.

"Yours, "2204 13th street."

## EXTRA

the Scaffold.

LAUNCHED INTO ETERNITY

He Pays the Penalty of rived at the jail and was at once taken to schneider's cell. The reception he met with His Crime.

Unavailing,

His Fate.

HIS LAST MOMENTS ON EART

Efforts to Administer the Consolation of Columbia, hereby certify that we were present scene in the tragedy, but Warden Burke kept

scaffold this morning.



o'clock this morning that the man whose crimthe scaffold. A few moments later the drop fell Schneider it would be as a cold corpse.

after a long and impartial trial of the charge of should be turned over to the undertaker who that he has had under his charge men conkilling his young wife has passed to a higher was to prepare it for burial. court, with the crime of killing his brother-in-law still pending. On the 31st of January, 1892, young Schneider stopped his wife and her brother, them he drew a revolver and shot his wife and young Hamlink. The latter died within a few minutes. Amie Schneider lived until the following Saturday, when she too passed away.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

little going on to show that there was anything case their services might be needed. This safeguards of the community. unusual on for the day. As the sun rose over was all. the river and broke through the haze of early dawn it fell through the high windows of the corridor through the big rotunds and into the selves so deeply in their efforts to secure a corridors and brought into strong relief the out- northwest corridor, in which the execution reprieve for Schneider were at the White House lines of the scaffold against the background of took place. A squad of twenty-six policemen,

arrangement of wood, iron and rope. It was painted brown, and but for the unpleasant uses to which it is put would look very much like an About an hour before the execution Schneiordinary platform. It was way at the end of der was given a milk punch. It was the only prieve was at once made known to the officials the northeastern narrow corridor, the brick nourishment he had been able to take during floors of which were colored a brilliant red, in the day and he swallowed it with an apparent pushed to completion.

There was little left to be done. For days The scaffold was eleven feet high. The rope which loosed the drop ran over a pulley on the platform into an adjoining cell, the window of which opened directly upon the scaffold, only a foot of two distant. The window was curtained off and through it ran the rope. It was impossible relick.

There was little left to be done. For days past the death watch had been kept up, and at all times a man has sat just outside the door of Schneider's cell. Any effort on his part to their whispered conversation through the grated iron work of the cell door. So they conversed until 6:30, when the clergymen left the death watch was kept up for the last time.

There was little left to be done. For days past the death watch had been kept up, and at all times a man has sat just outside the door of Schneider's cell. Any effort on his part to cheat the gallows, if he has ever entertained iron work of the cell door. So they conversed until 6:30, when the death watch. A few minutes before this the steward of the jail prepared a piece of toast and a cup of tee.

pulled the rope and released the 4 by 5-foot drop, upon which stood the condemned man. The whole act was startling in its simplicity. With the mere pulling of a cord the soul of a young man was sent back to its Maker to answer for the good and iil done upon this scaffold was reached. This was a wise provision of Warden Burka's for he know that the less

During the early hours of the morning

Schneider sat upon the edge of his cot and at intervals conversed with the guard who was sitting outside the door of the cell. It was the final death watch, that had been maintained for nearly a week without intermission. A light repast of tea and toast was taken to the cell, but Schneider refused to touch The sentence of the court named Howard Schneider's Death on the time of execution as between 8 o'clock and noon, but it was known that the

hanging would not take place within the first two hours at any rate. Warden Burke was determined there should be no undue haste. He would wait until it was certain that there was no chance of a respite being granted from the White House. This was not looked for, however, and it was

thought that the execution would take place about 10:30 o'clock. The decision of the President last night not to interfere was looked upon as final and beyond all recall.

REV. MR. PARSON RETURNS. A little after 8 o'clock Rev. Mr. Parson arwas practically the same as he has had on the occasion of his other visits. By this time the sun was obscured by the haze once more and over. the jail corridors looked gloomy in their bareness. Everything was neat and clean in the

All through the morning the telephone bell THE LAW VINDICATED in the warden's office kept up a constant ring, and the officials at the tail ware bear the sail ware. ing and the officials at the jail were kept busy answering questions of every description from people who wanted to know just what hour the execution would occur. The carriages and cabs began to arrive up to the west door of the All Efforts to Secure Clemency jail to deposit their loads of those who had received invitations to attend the execution. They stood about the rotunda in the office waiting for the word to be given that Warden Burke had gone to the condemned man's! 1 to read the death warrant.

PREVIOUS SERVICES OF THE SCAFFOLD. The scaffold is that erected shortly after the present structure was opened and the first victim was James Madison Wyatt Stone for the SCENES AT THE JAIL, tim was James Madison Wyaft Stone for the murder of his wife. It was then erected outside of the jail and Stone's head was cut off by the rope. Since then it has been used in the execution of the following: Edward Queenan and Babe Bedford, Novem-

How the Condemned Man Met ber 19. Charles Guiteau, for the condemned Man Met ber 19. Charles Guiteau, for the condemned International Confederation of President Confederation of Confed tion of President Garfield, July 30; Charles Shaw, June 19, 1883; John Seangster, alias Hudson, May 15, 1885; Louis Sommerfield, April 30, 1886; Richard Dee, April 30, 1886; Antonio Mardello, alias Frank Roses, May 28, 1886; Nel-

CERTIFICATE OF THE JURORS. as jurors at the said jail on the 17th day of the neck until he was dead, in our presence. within the walls of the said jail; between the STORY OF HIS CRIME. hours of 8 o'clock post meridian and 12 o'clock meridian of the said 17th day of March, A. D. 1893. As witness our hands and seals the day and

year above written. THE DEATH WARRANT. While all this was transpiring in the more The Incidents of the Double Tragedy Re- public part of the jail Rev. Mr. Parson was sitcalled-The Long Trial-Fruitless Attempts ting with Schneider in his cell. Notwithstand- not see the execution. The long windows in of Bis Counsel to Save Bim From the ing the fact that Schneider showed less feeling than one would have expected under the circumstances the meeting was still a up, so that all view from outside was effectually pathetic one. Mr. Parson is the pastor of the Church of the Reformation which the Schneider family uttended when floward J. Schneider, the convicted mur- they used to live on Capitol Hill and it was derer, paid the penalty of his crime upon the from him that Howard as a boy received his religious training. Mr. Parson' has taken "Petween the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock." deeply to heart the blow that has failen upon said the sentence of the court. It was about 11 the family and he was with the condemned man until the end came-today He walked with him

> timely end. For several hours this morning Mr. Parson sat with Schneider upon the cot in the narrow

> to the scaffold and spoke a prayer for the soul

of the man who was about to come to an un-

SCHNEIDER WEFT BITTERLY.

Schneider wept bitterly and showed signs of a complete collapse. From a Bible that he had brought to the jail with him the minister read a number of selected chapters that were appropriate to the occasion add that held out a tope of salvation in return for repentance coming even at the eleventh hour.

Mr. Parson also brought with him a letter of farewell to Schneider that came from the members of the distressed family. It was not a long letter, but it was infinitely sad and had a marked effect upon the young man. It was a last word of good-bye from mother and brothers to the youngest of the family, whom they were never to see in life again. There was a word of consolation, a word of hope, and yet the ones has attracted more interest in this city than any who wrote that last note knew when they were other since the murder of a President, mounted writing it that the next time they saw Howard

and a young man who might have been an honor In response to request from the family to the community and a credit to his family Warden Burke ordered that no autopsy should The man who was convicted in open court the doctors were sure that death had come it

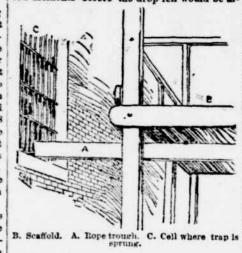
THE PROCESSION TO THE SCAFFOLD.

one. Mr. Burke went to Schneider's cell and their sentences commuted to imprisonment Frank Hamlink, as they were passing along Q standing by the door read the death warrant. in the penitentiary. Everything was managed Then he turned and Schneider was led out in a seemly and proper manner and the warden from his room. They started on their and his men performed their hard and unwelshort and distressing walk. First came the come task in a very creditable way. It was warden of the jail. Beside him walked Mr. simply a matter of duty with them. Another Strong, the guard who adjusted the rope about name has been added to the list of those who Schneider's neck. Then came Schneider him- within the grim stone walls of the jail have self, staggering along and supported on either proved that the way of the transgressor is hard, Scenes at the Jail in the Early Morning. side by one of the guards of the jail. Then and that he who takes life must expect to Around the jail this morning there was but came the minister, followed by two guards in forfeit his own. This is one of the necessary

The line of march was from the southeast under command of Sergt. Acton of the fifth Once more he refused to interfere with the The scaffold was a ghastly but businesslike precinct, maintained order and cleared a pas- course of justice. With the announcement of

to see into the cell from the corridor, and within exhorted him in stirring words, but to the end sat the unknown man who, at the given signal, their advances were met in only a half-hearted

> of Warden Burke's, for he knew that the last few moments before the drop fell would be al-



most unendurable. There was a brief prayer. The warden had arranged with the clergy that no more than a few minutes should be consumed. The signal was given. The rope in the cell was pulled. The trigger snapped. The drop fell and Howard J. Schneider with a rope about his neck fell half a dozen feet and all was

DRAMATIC SCENES IN THE PRISON. The scenes in the prison this morning were dramatic in the extreme. Up to the last minute it was believed that the President would grant at least a brief respite to the condemned man. This he refused to do. Yesterday every effort to save the man had been exhausted and the President came to the conclusion that the sentence was a just one, and that if capital punishment be right Schneider justly deserved to suffer the extreme penalty of the

There was nothing left but to carry the senence of the court into effect. Schneider was manged in the northeast corridor of the jail, in the corner where so many other criminals have paid the penalty for their misdoings. The scaffold was erected in the northeast corner of the building and was the same structure that was used for the execution of Guiteau. Schneider was the twelfth man to die upon it. Death upon the scaffold has ever been looked upon as shameful, but rarely, if ever, has it been surrounded with more of ghastly interest than was attracted by the death of this man today. The crime was one of the most sensational in the annals of the city. The sequel to the horrible tragedy was no less remarkable. THE WITNESSES OF THE LAST ACT.

Would Schneider maintain his air of stolid indifference that he has kept up so long and go son Colbert, May 1, 1889; Benj. Hawkins, May to his death like an ox to the block? Would he struggle and do all in his power to avert the awful end or would he give out utterly and The following certificate was signed by the then be carried to the scaffold like a log? These jurors after the body was lowered in the coffin: and many other such questions have been dis WARDEN'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES JAIL, cussed by every one for weeks past. There CITY OF WASHINGTON. March 17, 1893 .- We, was a tremendous demand from all sides for the undersigned citizens of the District of admission to the jail to witness the closing the attendance down within the limits pre-March, 1893, to witness the execution of How- scribed by law and the number of those within ard J. Schneider, and we do further certify that the hall this morning was by no means large. the said Howard J. Schneider was hanged by It was a quiet assemblage. There is something awe-inspiring in death of this sort imposed upon man by man and each one realized that he was in the presence of the grim angel coming in its most awful and solemn form.

THE FINAL PREPARATIONS. This morning all the prisoners who were conwhich the execution took place were removed to cells in another corridor, where they could the corridor that run up almost to the roof were draped heavily in black cloth half way shut off. Within the long hallway all was neat



AN OCCASIONAL ATTITUDE. and orderly. The arrangement of the cells in the jail make it, as it were, a jail within a jail. The building in which are contained all the cells ranged in tiers is surrounded by an outer wall as by a shell so that the windows of the cells do not look out upon the outer world, but into the corridors, of which there are four running along the east and west sides of the building and divided in the center by the big rotunds. It was in one of these corridors, within the walls and beneath the roof

of the jail, that the execution of Howard Schneider took place this morning. be held over the dead body, and that as soon as at the jail since Mr. Burke has been the warden It was the first execution that has taken place demned to suffer by the rope, but in the other cases executive clemency has The procession to the scaffold was a small been extended and the men have had

> THE PINAL EFFORT FOR CLEMENCY. Last night the men who have interested themagain and had a conference with the President. at the jail and the final preparations were

LAST NIGHT ON EARTH.

Apparently Some Restful Sleep-Efforts of Schneider's Spiritual Advisers. The story of Howard J. Schneider's last night on earth was an uneventful one in most respects, for it was passed as are the last nights on earth of most condemned criminals-in sleep and in conversation with relatives, clergymen and the dreaded death watch.

As the light of day gave way to that of night Schneider threw himself down upon his narrow cot and at 7:15 dropped asleep, sleeping for forty minutes. After this short rest Schneider awoke to remain awake until shortly after midnight, when he again threw himself, without removing his clothing, upon his cot, soon falling into apparently restful sleep, which lasted until just as the clock struck 3.

APPARENTLY RESTFUL SLEEP.

His slumbers were apparently peaceful. If he dreamed it must have been pleasant dreams, for his chest moved regularly and easily and he gave no sign of the thoughts of his last to-morrow and its horrible ending by the fatal rope. Perhaps he was again a lover at the side of that sweet, gentle girl who gave him her young love and heart, and who, though discarded, shot to death by him, had, when giving up her life, remembered him and had whis-pered to those about her: "When I am dead let my husband see my body, for it may be the means of reforming him." But though his sleep was rest, though his dreams were of peace and happiness, his awak-ing was the taking of another, step toward the

ing was the taking of another step toward the waiting scaffold and the plunging into eternity. Yet, horrible as was the awakening, almost total unconcern and indifference marked his conduct. But as the hours remaining to him rapidly passed away, that unconcern and indif-ference grew less marked and it was whispered: "He is breaking down at last. Soon he will throw aside the mask he has worn so long." THE COLORED EVANGELIST.

Shortly after Schneider awoke from his short nap the colored evangelist, the Rev. John Roberts, who had been requested by Schneider to call to see him, arrived at the jail and spent the night there. On his arrival he went almost immediately to the man's cell, and for quite awhile talked and prayed with him. Mr. Roberts also repeated a number of hymns and read several selections of Scripture to him. A SOMBER PICTURE.

The great prison was shrouded in almost total darkness, the immense rotunda being dimly lighted by a few flickering gas jets. All else



was darkness, a darkness which was intensified situated, and just outside his cell door a lantern was placed on the floor, but so situated as not to throw its light into the cell. In a small rocking chair in the corridor, just opposite the cell door, sat the death watch, placed there to vindicate the majesty of the law. THE PRISONER'S EXOTHER WILL.

The Rev. Mr. Roberts remained at the door Schneider, the prisoner's brother arrived in company with Mr. A. W. Wishard of Indianopolis, Ind. Both went to Schneider's cell door and conversed with him for a little while. Then Mr. Wishard left the two brothers together, the officer officiating as the death watch standing beside them. The brothers remained in conversation until 10:30, when the Rev. Mr. Parson, coming direct from the White House, brought the intelligence that the President had a short while before again and for the last time expressed his determination to interfere in no way whatever with the course of the law. The news, which had been received by THE STAR'S reporter some time previous to Mr. Parson's arrival, and it was some time before he could sufficiently compose himself to bid his unfortu-nate brother farewell.

REALIZED HIS POSITION. Schneider undoubtedly realized his position, for he not only shook hands with his brother. but also requested him to kiss him good-bye and the morning, and the grief-stricken brother left, unable to inform him that their poor mother would probably never look upon him again in life. Before leaving the jail for the night William Schneider complained bitterly of the President's action and of the course c the prosecution, saying that the case had been railroaded through and that they had been given no chance whatever to save Howard. "No chance?" inquired Mr. Parson, but Mr.

Schneider made no reply. REV. MR. PARSON TALKS TO SCHNEIDER. Mr. Parson then visited the condemned man. remaining nearly an hour with him conversing with him upon his spiritual welfare. The minister left the prisoner at midnight, promising Before leaving he stated to THE o soon return. STAR reporter that he had not told Schneider of the President's final refusal to interfere. He said that Schneider had listened attentively and that Schneider had hatened attentively to all he had said to him, and that he had more hope than ever before of bringing the miser-able man to a proper realization of his position. Early in the evening Guard H. H. Smith, eting as the death watch, read several selec ions of the Scriptures to Schneider, one of

them being the story of the prodigal son. The prisoner paid marked attention to all he heard and, at the suggestion of the officer, repeated the entreaty, "God, have mercy on my soul," a number of times, his voice being distinctly heard out in the rotunda of the prison.

He appeared grateful, too, for the kindly interest shown in him by the officer, and no less grateful for the efforts of the colored minister, grateful for the efforts of the colored minister, Mr. Roberts. The latter stated to the reporter of The Star that when he prayed for him Schneider removed his hat and reverently bowed his head. So, too, when the colored divine repeated the hymns "Rock of Ages" and "The Home of the Soul."

THE DAWN OF DAY. When Schneider awoke at 3 o'clock this morning from his second nap, after resting three hours, the Rev. Mr. Parson, who had retured to the jail an hour before that, at once went to the cell and drew him into conversa-tion. So engaged was the faithful man of God and the trembling man beside him when the rising sun first brightened the eastern horizon and flashed the dawn of the young murderer's

last day on earth.

The first sign in the prison of the approach
the releasing from their cells at 4 the representatives of the daily press of the city also partook, and then the cook began the preparation of the prisoners' first meal of the

for Schneider and carried it in to him. Mr. Parson asked him if he would not like to take it, but he declined, saying that he did not care

A TALK WITH DR. PARSON. Upon leaving Schneider's cell door this morning THE STAR reporter inquired of Mr. Parson



AS HE WOULD SIT FOR HOUR . tended conversation with him any change what-

"I found the man," the clergyman replied,
"just about as I had heretofore."
"You mean to say," inquired the reporter,
"that he gave no response to your entreaties?"
"I have already stated," answered Mr. Par-

son, "all I care to and all I feel I should say in the matter." "Will you state whether or not Schneider made a confession to you respecting the crime, Mr. Parson?" inquired the reporter.

"I have, as I have told you, nothing to say.

I feel that it would not be proper for me to do
so, even if I had anything to say," was the noncommittal reply of the clergyman. committal reply of the clergyman.

Mr. Parson then left the prison for his home, saying that he would return in an hour's time.

The colored minister, Mr. Roberts, went to Schneider's cell when Mr. Parson left, and, after shaking hands with him, sang the hymn:

Savior, more than life to me.
I'm clinging, clinging, close to Thee,
Let Thy precious blood applied Keep me ever, ever, near Thy side.

As the minister sang Schneider reclined upon his cot, apparently deeply moved by the grand

HIS LIFE IN JAIL. Apparent Indifference to What Transpired

About Him-Alleged Hallucinations. In some respects the case of Howard J. Schneider has been one of the most remarkable. if not altogether the most remarkable, in the annals of crime in the District of Columbia. Schneider was either insane, practically devoid Schneider was either insane, practically devoid of all reason, or else he was one of the most consummate shammers that have ever come within the ken of jail officials.

The death was anowed to remain.

The death was tho on Schneider was begun last Tuesday evening. This watch was kept up constantly from then to the end. Warden Burke, after the death watch was set, permitted

A number of well-known specialists on the subject of insanity had testified that Schneider of holding such interviews in the prison office he was a responsible agent, held so recently as der family. to be fresh in the minds of every one in Washington, Dr. Godding, the superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane, Dr. Brush and Dr. Rosse, as well as a number of lay wit-nesses, testified that in their opinion Schneider was not responsible for what he did and should not be punished with the punishment that is

their opinion that Schneider was malingering, day evening, the 31st of January, 1892, death and that he was as sane at the time of the recent resulting a few minutes before 1 o'clock the hearing as he was when he committed the two following Saturday afternoon. At the same murders, or at the time when he was tried for time that he shot his wife Schneider also shot the murder of his wife. One set of men or the other was in the wrong.

LITTLE INTEREST IN HIS SURROUNDINGS. At any rate, in his bearing and attitude of Schneider's cell doing what he could to con- that lasted for over a year he has shown less fined in cells that opened upon the corridor in sole and bring the condemned man to repent-which the execution took place were removed ance until about 8:30, when Mr. William his condition than one would suppose to be possible under the circumstant possible under the circumstances. For months past he has been morose, gloomy and sullen, taking but little interest in his surroundings or in what went on about him. All efforts on the part of the jail officials, the members of his family and the ministers who have interested themselves in him to bring him to a realizing sense of his position were entirely fruitless. He had shown up to the last not the slightest care for himself, apparently not the least feeling or interest whether he lived or died. Yesterday Dr. Parson called girl who less than two months later became his at the jail to see him and endeavored to awaken him to a sense of the future. He was unable to obtain any signs of recognition from the condemned man, who even seemed unable to so far as he knew or had any reason to believe it was his last day on earth. Dr. Parson told it was his last day on earth. Dr. Parson told him that today would be Friday, and that today he would be hung by a rope until dead, and that there would be no more days for him in this life. This awesome statement had not the slightest effect upon Schneider and all that give his love to their mother. The then apparently hopeless man pathetically beseeched his that they were going to kill him. This he said brother to bring his mother down to see him in | in a much less interested way than one would have spoken of the death of a stranger.

Throughout his long confinement, with the exception of one or two outbreaks of violence on his part. Schneider's actions were those of a the keepers and no annoyance. For the most part he would sit in his cell smoking and apparently lost in a brown study. For hours at a time he would sit on the edge of his cot or in a rocking chair, but rarely was he without a pipe or cigar in his mouth. Until the time of the inhis mouth. Until the time of the in-sanity hearing he was allowed a practically unlimited supply of tobacco, and this fact was brought forward to show that it might have had some influence upon his mental condition. After the hearing the supply was somewhat cur-tailed, and Schneider seemed to feel the differ-

HIS EMOTION AT FIRST.

Directly after the shooting, when Schneider was first lodged in jail he seemed to be overcome by his feelings and wept much of the After the death of his wife, on the Saturday following the Sunday on which the sho urday following the Sunday on which the shooting occurred, "the death," as one of the judges expressed it, "of the most important witness against him," he seemed to lose something of the poignancy of his grief, and then began that long period of time in which he appeared to be utterly indifferent to everything. Later in the summer he began to have dreams or hallucisummer he began to have dreams or hallucinations, protesting again and again that he was the inventor of a wonderful machine that could be used for separating poisons from food and that the benefits from this invention were being stolen from him. He also expressed the belief that poisons were being thrown over his hands and he objected to eating the prison food on the ground that he believed it to be poisoned. As a rule he would eat nothing but the food that was brought to him at the jail by his mother, who was always constant in her attentions to her brought to him at the jail by his mother, who was always constant in her attentions to her wayward son. She was accustomed to call in at the jail several times a week throughout his long confinement and he would converse with her sometimes at some length, but never with the alightest show of feeling. Toward the last he showed less and less interest in her visits and her evident grief had no effect upon him.

CARELESS OF PERSONAL APPEARANCE. As time passed on after his trial and convicion Schneider became more tacitura than ever. His hallucinations, feigned or real as one may regard them, were more marked. He refused to change his garments and was perfectly careless as to his personal habits or appearance. His hair and beard were allowed to grow untrimmed and when he was brought into court on the occasion of the recent insanity hearing he presented a most uncouth figure. His long hair fell in a mane to his shoulder and was thrown back carelessly from his forehead, as though it had not been touched by brush or comb for months. A straggling black beard hung below the collar of his cost, which he had turned up and buttoned close about the neck. He had apparently fallen away in fesh, and as he sat in the court toom, a little forward

in his chair, he looked more like a rough, unkempt tramp of forty than like the spruce young man he was a year ago. The bailiffs in the court room, however, and others who had been familiar with the case throughout were of the opinion that if he had been given a hair cut and shave and was dressed as he used to be he would look very much as he had done before. They believed that the change was an artificial one and was brought about solely through the volition of the man himself.

In the familiar with the case throughout were of the opinion that if he had been given a hair by the Hamlink family until the following Sunday, the 31st of January, the night of the tragedy.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock on that evening Mrs. Howard Schneider, accompanied by

HIS OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE. On one or two occasions Schneider gave vent to his wrath in a most sensational manner. His

any spiritual consolation from the ministers who called at the jail or from others who were brother's body and spoke to him, but received no interested in his welfare. Every effort was answer. She then heard her sister scream, and made by them to bring him to reali, e what his running back to her Mrs. Schneider said: true condition was, but in every case he rejected "Howard Schneider has shot my brother, and their advances, and would have some of their me, too." counsel. Schneider either did not realize The shooting occurred at a time when the what death meant or else he did not care, or streets were filled with church-goers, and the else he thought that by pretending not to care shots attracted a very large crowd, among he could bring about the idea that he was of them being the father and mother of Frank mentally unsound condition and hence not one to be punished for his acts, as a man of sane mind would be. For hours at a time he would stand at the window of his cell looking ing Schneider sent the following note to his out past the corridor and through the window at the open world as he could see it through that narrow aperture. As the number of days much I owe your father for board balance. I allotted to him on earth grew steadily less his bearing did not change and he kept up the same appearance of uter obliviousness that he had maintained all along. If he was shamming it was undoubtedly a remarkably clever piece of work and kept up almost heread what.

"Your loving husband. Howard."

Schneider's wife replied as follows: of work, and kept up almost beyond what one would expect from powers of human endur-

HIS QUARTERS IN THE JAIL. Up to within a few days ago Schneider occupied the cell which was used for the confinement of Guiteau. Wednesday afternoon he was removed from this cell and placed in cell No. 3 on the opposide of the corridor. Before he was removed he was stripped of his clothing and given an entirely different outfit, his bedding being changed also, in order that there might be no chance of his having a weapon or poisons about him. His hair was also cut, but his beard was allowed to remain.

Schneider to be interviewed only in the pres-ence of an officer of the jail, and the privilege was insane and entirely irresponsible for his was also refused, no exception being made acts. In the hearing to decide whether or not even in the case of the members of the Schnei-

SCHNEIDER'S CRIME.

Incidents of the Double Tragedy-His Trial and Efforts to Save His Life.

The crime for committing which Schneider forfeited his life today on the scaffold was the Hamlink. was darkness, a darkness which was intensited by the almost atter stlence prevailing. A single gas jet burned at the entrance to the corridor in the south wing, in which Schne der's cell was other experts, equally well known, give it as day evening the flat of January, 1892, death day evening, the 31st of January, 1892, death station, Schneider remarked, when his brother her brother, Frank Hamlink, a young man of twenty-one years of age, killing him almost instantly. The double tragedy shocked the throughout his confinement in the District jail 'community as much as any crime ever committed in this District, and it and the trial, together with all the proceedings incidental and subsequent to it, aroused the interest of the people as no other tragedy and trial have with perhaps the exception of the shooting of President Garfield by Guiteau and the assassin's trial and execution. The murdered wife was a young girl of twenty-two, handsome, refined and lovable. Her murderer was some five or

six years her senior. HIS COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE. The latter part of April, 1891, Howard J. wife. He lived at that time with his family at 1739 Q street northwest and she, who was affectionately known as "Amie" Hamlink, resided with her parents at 1733 Q street. The resided with her parents at 1733 Q street. The acquaintance of the young people soon developed into a strong friendship and later into a more tender and stronger feeling. They visited places of amusement together and Amie accompanied her admirer on drives about the city and into the adjoining country.

On the evening of June 2, following one of these drives, Miss Hamlink was taken to Hyattsville, Md. Schneider produced a marriage license and asked the girl to marry him then and there. Naturally the girl refused. Schneider implored and insisted, and the startled girl still refusing, he pulled a revolver from his pocket and told the girl that unless she married him then and there he would blow his brains out. The effect of this threat caused the frightened girl to reluctantly consent, and the couple were married a few minutes later in Hyattsville by a minister whose name, as given on the witness stand by Schneider, was Ander-

THE MARRIAGE MADE KNOWN. The young people kept the marriage a secret

until the 3d or 4th of the following month, when the young wife informed her sister, Jennie Hamlink, of it. Among other reasons given by Schneider for insisting on so hasty a marriage was his belief that, having shot a colored man a few months previously, and being under indictment for the offense, the girl might be caused to change her opinion of him after his trial. Until about the 20th of the follow-ing October Miss Jennie Hamlink remained the only member of either family who knew of the marriage. Then Mrs. Hamlink learned o secret marriage, her husband first hearing of it murder of his wife and also of Frank Hamlink.

mentriage. Then Mrs. Hamlink learned of the secret marriage, her husband first hearing of it four days later.

A STORMY SCENE.

A STORMY SCENE.

Schneider and his wife, who had not been living together as man and wife, that evening attended the theater. On their return to the home of Mrs. Schneider they entered the house and there met her father and brother. The cleder Mr. Hamlink questioned Schneider concerning their secret marriage, and also his daughter, and asked them to explain the circumstances of it. Quite an exciting scene occurred, the elder Mr. Hamlink doubting the marriage at first and then insisting upon the production by Schneider of the marriage certificate. Schneider insisted that he did not have it with him, but that he would go into his own home and get it. Schneider left he house and ran off in the direction of his own home, the Hamlink family entered the home and awaited schneider received a note from her turn, however, and no conversation was had with him by Mr. Hamlink until the latter part turn, however, and no conversation was had with him by Mr. Hamlink until the latter part turn, however, and no conversation was had with him by Mr. Hamlink until the latter part turn, however, and no conversation was had with him by Mr. Hamlink until the latter part turn, however, and no conversation was had with him by Mr. Hamlink until the latter part turn, however, and no conversation was had with him by Mr. Hamlink gave his consent to Schneider received a note from her turnshand sking her to meet him at a neighbor's to the following week. The next day Mrs. Howerd Schneider received a note from her turnshand sking her to meet him at a neighbor's to the following week. The next day Mrs. Howard Schneider received to marriage certificate Mr. Hamlink gave his consent to Schneider taking up his residence in him (Hamlink and the production of the letter was one of the nost motable vents of the production of the letter was one of the nost motable vents of the production of the letter was one of the nost mota

mother said she had not the signlest doubt but he could do it on the grounds that I have, and some one eles said the same thing. So, my darling, I will get away from this living devil as soon as it is possible to do so. You know I am the most miserable wretch on this earth until I do so. My little darling I miserable with I will be in the little with I will be in the little with I will be in the little will be in the little with I will be in the little will be in the litt darling. I miss you so much today. And oh, I would love to be with you this beautiful day. It is so pretty here this afternoon. I am now in my room, writing this to my dear darling, who I know loves me as dearly as I do her dear self. I will lie down soon after I am through this and think of you forward and darin his chair, he looked more like a rough, un- quested Frank Hamlink to accompany him to

by the Hamilink family until the following Sunday, the 31st of January, the night of the tragedy.

THE FATAL SHOTS.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock on that evening Mrz. Howard Schneider, accompanied by her brother Frank and sister Jennie, started out for church near by. Finding that there attack upon Judge Cele when he was asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced was one of the most The Miss Lightfoot to whom this letter was addressed was the sister of a lady residing near Schneider's home in this city. It was shown that Schneider had visited her a few weeks previous at the home of this lady, until what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced was one of the most sensational events that ever transpired in a court room. Only a few days ago he made another and equally vicious attack upon one of the most stack upon one of the under wardens of the jail. Another attack was made by him upon Deputy Warden Springman, who throughout the different trials was his constant attendant, going with him to and from the jail. We Springmean had all along from the jail. We Springmean had all along the street of the street of the Hamlink residence he came up to them, caught his wife by the right wrist and said: "Amy, I want to speak to you." Missigned the street of the street of the Hamlink residence he came up to them, caught his wife by the right wrist and said: "Amy, I want to speak to you." Missigned the street of the Hamlink and her hyster Ergel. his own mother informed the lady that he was a married man. The girl was then sent home where Schneider, accompanied by a young em-ploye of his, Marion Appleby, had visited her from the jail. Mr. Springman had all along treated Schneider with unvarying courtesy and had sympathized with him as well, so that the attack upon him would seem to have been with-

On occasion of each of his attacks Schuelder was prevented from doing any serious harm, and after each outbreak he seemed to sink back deeper into his slothfulness and air of dull studies and four more in rapid succession. Turning she saw Schneider run as the last shot was fired toward 17th street. Her brother Frank fired toward 17th street. distance when he fell about in the middle of his trial stated that he merely wished to per-The shooting occurred at a time when the

"My Darling Wife-Please let me know how much I owe your father for board balance. I

Schneider's wife replied as follows: "Dear Howard-Father does not want any money from you. Of course, Howard, you know that I could not go with you. I wish you happiness and success in the future.

and that had it not been for Frank Hamlink's interference and his alleged attempt to shoot him (Schneider) no trouble would have occurred. The clothes worn by him on the even-In answer to this Schneider wrote: ing of the shooting were exhibited in court and holes in them were explained by Schneider to have been made by bullets from Frank Hamlink's revolver. But a scientific examination of the "My Dear Amie-Don't you intent to live with me, or not? I would like to know whether you care anything for me or not. "Sincerely. alleged holes disclosed the fact that they were not made by a bullet, but by some sharp-pointed

"If you do not intend to live with me, say This last note was received after the copie had left the house for church and it was ver read by the young girl to whom it was

AFTER THE SHOOTING.

After the shooting Schneider ran down Q street to 17th and was next seen at Scott's Circle, 16th and Rhode Island avenue, where he was met by two colored men. To these men he stated that he had been shot at and attempted did all the shooting. On the 9th of April the jury, after being out one hour, returned a verto show them holes in his clothing, made, as he said, by bullets from Frank Hamiluk's pistol.

The colored men, however, found no holes in the clothing and so told him. dict of guilty as indicted. The court room was crowded simost to suffocation, as it had been on every other day of the trial, almost the majority of those present being women. Outside the court room was congregated a throng of

Schneider then made his way to the K street police station, where he gave himself up, stat-ing that he had shot Frank Hamunk in an attempt to protect his own life.

forfeited his life today on the scaffold was the murder of his wife, Amanda M. Schneider, by shooting her. The shooting was done on Sunday continuously and the shooting was done on Sunday continuously and the shooting was done on Sunday continuously and as it reached Schneider's ears he bowed his head in his hand while his frame trembled



they would go back to where Frank Hamlink

til about midway beiween 16th and 17th, when he ran through an alley to the south, and at the

corner of the alley, about midway of the square where it is intersected by another alley, he had

thrown his revolver. This revolver was found

thrown his revolver. This revolver was found standing against a telegraph pole, but in such a position as to indicate that it could hardly have been thrown there. This pistol was found by a party of police officers, accompanied by T. F. Schneider, a brother of Schneider. Schneider's theory of the shooting was that when he requested his

wife to speak to him Frank Hamlink interfered

and almost immediately opened fire on him, Schneider alleging that not until then did he

draw his revolver and shoot in self-defense, Both the revolver found near Frank Hamlink's

body and the one which Schneider claimed he

had thrown in the aliey were found to be

emptied. The former one, however, was con-clusively shown had been recently fired, but an examination of the one said to have been used

THE INDICTMENTS AND TRIAL.

Schneider was committed to jail and indict-

ments found against him charging him with the

Schneider showed no evidence of recent

the shooting was that when he request

of death was pronounced against him. Schneider was then taken back to jail and long legal battle to save him was begun.

EFFORTS TO SAVE SCHNEIDER. A voluminous bill of exceptions was prepared and an appeal to the Court in General Term taken. This appeal was set for bearing n November last, but was postponed until the following month, when it was argued by Messrs. Jere M. Wilson, A. A. Hoehling and William F. Mattingly on behalf of Schneider, and by Judge C. C. Cole, then district attorney, was lying they would find a revolver there. Schneider claimed that in running from the scene of the shooting he ran down Q street un-

representing the government.

After a week's argument the case was submitted and on the 9th of last January Judge Cox announced the decision of the court in an elaborate opinion, affirming the judgment of the trial court. On the 17th of that month Schneider was brought up from jail and Judge McComas made an order postponing execution from the 20th of that month until the 17th of last month. Counsel for Schneider, having alleged that the man was insane and unconscious of his position as a condemned man, asked the Criminal Court to institute an inquiry as to his

INQUIRY AS TO HIS SANITY. His bonor refused to pass upon the question, but certified it to the Court in General Term. and on the 25th of January the inquiry requested was ordered by that court. The inquiry began on February 1, and after exhaustive inquiry lasting nearly three weeks the opinion of the experts called on behalf of the govern-ment that Schneider was not insane was con-firmed by the Court in General Term, the man's execution being postponed on the 11th of that month until today. Even this did not exhaust the efforts of the counsel or Schneider, and on the 11th of this month a petition for and on the 11th of this month a petition for a writ of habeas corpus was filed in the Court in General Term and also one for a writ of error, it being alleged that Schneider had been de-nied in his trial the constitutional right of a hearing by fair and impartial jury.

THE SUPREME COURT AND PRESIDENT AP-PEALED TO.

Monday last leave to file similar petitions alleging the same grounds was asked of the United States Supreme Court. On the following day, however, Chief Justice Fuller, in an exceedingly brief opinion, announced the opinion of the court, denying both petitions, reafirming its decision announced in the Heath and Cros cases. An appeal was then made to Presiden Cleveland on behalf of the condemned man directed that the law be permitted to take its course. An additional appeal was made to him yesterday, when he also refused to interfere.

Schneider, naturally a dat, despect id of her.

It was shown that almost at the very hour that is had written the endearing notes to his wife on that fatal Sunday evening he had malied a letter to a most estimable young lady in Virginia, in which his wife was characterized as "a living devil," and informing the young lady that he had taken steps to secure a separation. The introduction of this letter was one of the most memorable events of the trial and no other evidence was so vigorously and persistently opposed as was it. The letter was addressed to Miss Gerald Lightfoot, Cuipeper, Va. It was possimarked Washington, D. C., January 31. 8 p.m., 1892, and on the back of the envelope Culpeper, Va., February 1, 11 a.m., 1892. The letter was as follows:

"January 31, 1892.

"My Darling Gerald: Arrived home all safe was a "Be patient! Enred!" Comments of the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Erne, Lord Arthur Hill, Col. Saunderson, the mayors of Belfast and Londonderry and others. The manifesto announces the formation of an Ulster defense announces the formation of an Ulster defense for the union, but to prepare to meet any contingency." The signers call upon unionists to qualify at once as members of the lague. The two necessary qualifications of every successful applicant for admission are that he be a full-grown man and pledge himself to be fatthful to the cause of union. Those corolleds members will send delegates to Belfast to form a contra assembly of 600 members, who will sleet a governing council of sixty. The last words of the manifesto are: "Be patient! Enred!! One